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George Seldes, Editor.

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The Truth About England!

Kennedy's Report to President Roosevelt

THE 108-page confidential report which ex-Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy submitted to President Roosevelt when he returned from England is in IN FACT'S possession. We present excerpts from it in this issue.

In Kennedy's off-the-record interview in the Boston Globe (IN FACT No. 16) he was quoted as saying, "Democracy is finished in England." When he was asked if England was fighting for democracy he replied, "That's the bunk." Some newspapers have interpreted Kennedy's attitude towards official British pretensions as the natural hatred of a reactionary Wall Street gambler for a socialist trade union boss like Ernest Bevin, head of the Transport and General Workers, Minister of Labor in the Churchill cabinet. Lately American papers have carried inspired stories of the breakdown of British class distinctions under air bombardment (WAR BRINGS BRITONS TOGETHER: THE CLASSES AND MASSES FIND KINSHIP—NYPost head on AP London dispatch) based on the presence in the War Cabinet of Bevin and other Labor Party leaders.

This is not borne out by Kennedy's confidential report, which reveals:

- 1) That England is proceeding rapidly toward fascism on the Nazi model,
- 2) that fascism cannot be sold the British people without the enthusiastic cooperation of Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin,
- 3) that the people of England, the working people, are paying for the war while the government makes great concessions to the industrialists, munitions makers, and big business men,
- 4) that the government is not able to protect its people against air raids.

Report Suppressed by Press and Administration

Kennedy's report, "Britain's War Economy at the Opening of the Second Year of the Conflict," dated London Oct 10 1940, and signed "For the Ambassador" by Herschel V. J. Johnson, counsellor of the Embassy, is supplied by an unimpeachable government source, who has expressed concern to IN FACT about U S developments parallel to those in England reported by Kennedy. IN FACT is informed that several Washington correspondents and the owner of at least one large newspaper have seen this report. "In wartime," says the axiom, "truth is the first casualty."

The State Department has published reports by other U S diplomats. William Bullitt, with State Department sanction, gave a speech in Philadelphia blaming the French collapse on labor legislation. Col William Donovan's report, which applied the term "fifth column" to French labor unions, was syndicated in most newspapers with an introduction by Sec'y of Navy Frank Knox.

Kennedy's report has not been made public.

British Trend Toward Fascism

Kennedy's description of British democracy in wartime begins: "The outstanding lesson revealed by the evolution of Britain's war economy to date is that any attempt to achieve a compromise solution between a free economy and total 'Wehrwirtschaft' (war economy), particularly when faced by an enemy who has long since made the full transformation and is master of its technique, means not only skirting the very edge of disaster, but also foregoing the basic advantages of the old system without reaping the essential benefits of the new.

"This does not mean that there must be a slavish imitation of German practices, although much of what Britain has done has been necessarily in conformity with the same pattern, and even more of Marshal Goering's machinery, with suitable minor alterations, could have been copied to advantage in the past 13 months.

"Thus this island must try, at least, to operate a total war economy so that at the finishing line it will not be reduced to such a state of exhaustion and depletion of resources as might cause a collapse of the whole machinery of state, leaving the re-planning of the national life to the chaos and evolution of civil strife."

Kennedy's Gloomy View of the Future

Kennedy, whose bias against labor and progressive movements is well known, hopes Britain will come to fascism without "civil strife." He recognizes, how-

Tobacco Shortens Life

SMOKING shortens life. Between the ages of 30 and 60, 61% more heavy smokers die than non-smokers. A human being's span of life is impaired in direct proportion to the amount of tobacco he uses, but the impairment among even light smokers is "measurable and significant."

The facts for the foregoing statements come from Johns Hopkins University, department of biology. They constitute one of the most important and incidentally one of the most sensational stories in recent American history, but there is not a newspaper or magazine in America (outside scientific journals) which has published all the facts.

The mention by Secretary Ickes of the suppression of this story resulted in one of the major scandals of American journalism. Many prominent newspapers which had suppressed the story published false statements and refused to print corrections.

Here are the facts.

"Make Users' Flesh Creep"

FOR generations there have been arguments about tobacco. Moralists preached against cigarets. Scientists differed. But in Feb 1938 Dr. Raymond Pearl, head biologist, Johns Hopkins, gave the New York Academy of Medicine the scientific result of a study of the life histories of some 7,000 Johns Hopkins cases which, for newspapers, should have constituted a story "to scare the life out of tobacco manufacturers and make the tobacco users' flesh creep," as Time commented (March 7 1938).

The Associated Press, United Press and special correspondents of New York papers heard Dr. Pearl tell the story. But a paragraph or two buried under less important matter, in one or two papers was all the great free press of America cared to make known to its readers, the consumers of 200,000,000,000 cigarets a year.

Science News Letter (March 12 1938 p. 163) had this to say:

"Scientists can tell you whether or not groups of men are marked for early death.

"They can do this while these men are still in good health, years before the first appearance of any signs of the disease that will eventually kill them.

"The studies which make this possible were reported publicly for the first time by Dr. Raymond Pearl. . . .

"Tobacco smokers do not live as long as non-smokers. This conclusion was based on life tables for the number, out of 100,000 non-smoking men, 100,000 moderate smokers (men) and 100,000 heavy smokers (men) who were still alive at each age level after 30 years. At age 60, for example, 66,564 of the 100,000 non-smokers were still living, 61,911 of the moderate smokers were living, and 46,226 of the 100,000 heavy smokers were still living. . . .

"The studies show that smoking is associated with a definite impairment of longevity. This impairment is proportional to the habitual amount of tobacco usage by smoking, being great for heavy smokers and less for moderate smokers, but even in the latter, sufficient to be measurable and significant."

ever, that this may be difficult "in view of the national tradition of public self-criticism and adherence to the democratic dogma."

But, he says, Britain's sole chance of survival is to make itself over in Germany's image. He does not mention that many people in Britain, recalling Spain's long resistance to fascism and China's successful defense against Japan, believe that England can only resist Germany by becoming more democratic.

Exhortation First, Then Commands

In the first stage of the war, says Kennedy, Britain continued its leisurely course of rearmament. The aircraft industry made great profits but few airplanes. "Thus the economic results achieved during the second stage (before the fall of France) were reached almost entirely by the old methods pushed to top tempo by means of exhortation and appeal rather than by command. Production was raised by speed-up and overtime. The same men and women were simply begged to do more. Working hours were extended to 70 and 80 a week. Holidays were eliminated."

As might have been predicted from the last war, an 80-hour week was less efficient than it sounded.

"By the middle of September, therefore, the principle of 'forced draught' on the labor front had been largely abandoned for a return to less fatiguing working hours . . . and a further diversion of civilian production equipment to war purposes was being actively put in hand and combined with a very considerable increase in new plant facilities."

This third stage Kennedy describes as: "that of long term planning forced by State fiat to maximize this country's industrial effort in accord with the principle of totalitarian Wehrwirtschaft."

He reports regretfully that in October the "warrior's standard for everyone," to be attained through "planned curtailment of non-war consumption by means of drastic taxation, rationing and prohibitions brought to bear on all strata of British society, is still in the blue-print stage."

The first few steps have already been taken, and with Tory arrogance Kennedy hails the "miracle of miracles, an approach to a more sensible diet for the masses."

"What it (the German Luftwaffe) has done, up to now, has been to slow up war production in general by about 20%, create serious damage to property and to the underlying contractual edifice, and to raise urgent problems of housing, feeding, transport and the maintenance of the health and morale of the population, particularly of the 8,000,000 workers in the Thames Valley, which accounts for perhaps one-fifth of Britain's production capacity. . . ."

Kennedy reports that some sections of British industry are reluctant to accept the temporary sacrifices involved in a totalitarian program. Industrialists hesitate to expand for fear of being left with excess capacity after the war (an argument which U S industry has used to get the government to pay for its plant expansion) and he observes that the war boom has further strengthened monopoly by denying orders to small plants.

Selling the New Order to the Public

The sacrifices required of industry (limitation of raw materials, production priorities) are nothing compared to the sacrifices required of labor. The principal section of Kennedy's report deals with the impact of the "new order" on British labor:

"There is thus undoubtedly a wide and growing opinion that the labor market has still too much liberty to go its own way and that the time has come to bring labor under further compulsion. Labor has already accepted long working hours, required registration, dilution (non-union labor brought into closed shops), and restrictions in changes of occupation and freedom of movement. Yet both trade unions and employers, on the whole, are still trying to adapt a framework of peacetime methods to the needs of war."

"Given this situation, the basic trend is toward a complete State control of the labor market, the pace of this development being determined by the pressure of events. If the Government, however, is to tell labor where to go and what to do, it must consider placing a ceiling on wage advances which are already beginning to undermine what one competent observer calls 'the rickety structure' of war finance."

"Mr. Bevin, therefore, despite his desire to rely on the voluntary principle, seems likely to be forced shortly to grasp the nettle of compulsion and to alter his views on wage controls. This means a distribution of labor not according to the market but solely with regard to national need . . . together with the acceptance by labor of a taxation or compulsory savings program extending to all but the marginal workers."

Taking Gains Back from Labor

Kennedy believes that Bevin has the hardest job in the government, though Bevin himself may not know it:

"He (Bevin), however, in his anxiety to avoid 'monkeying with the worker's pennies' has up to now failed to realize the serious inflationary implications of his present wage policy of almost unrestricted advances in labor's pay envelope."

Here Kennedy exaggerates. Largely because of overtime pay, British wages have gone up 10% since the start of war. In the same period living costs have

61% Excess Deaths

WRITING in La Follette's Progressive (no advertising taken) Francis A. Porter popularized Dr. Pearl's tables as follows: Deaths from age 30 to 60 among:

	per 100,000	per 100
1. Non-smokers	33,436	33
2. Moderate	38,089	38
3. Heavy	53,774	54
Percentage of excess deaths:		
1. Moderate smokers	14 per cent	
2. Heavy smokers	61 per cent	

Alcohol versus Tobacco

WRITING on the subject of longevity in Scientific Monthly (May 1938) Dr. Pearl said of the use of alcohol:

"The problem of the effect of such usage upon longevity has excited violent and unreasoning prejudice on the part of large numbers of people. They contend that alcohol always and everywhere shortens the life of its users. There is much evidence, experimental, statistical and actuarial, that this is not a universally valid generalization." Dr. Pearl had previously studied the use of alcohol. He now concluded: "Moderate drinking does not significantly shorten life when compared with total abstention from alcohol, while heavy drinking does seriously diminish the length of life." This too would have been a big story for any newspaper which had the courage to publish anything about such matters.

Of tobacco, Dr. Pearl explains how he picked his 7,000 cases, and concludes:

"These are not large numbers from an actuarial point of view but are sufficient to be probably indicative of the trends that would be shown by more ample material. Naturally the men included in the observation were an unselected lot except as to their tobacco habits. That is to say they were taken at random and then all sorted into categories relative to tobacco usage." The result of the study is summed up in Dr. Pearl's life and death table, which follows:

Death rate (1000 q.), at 5 year intervals, starting at age 30; % (a) non-users of tobacco; (b) moderate smokers who did not chew tobacco or take snuff; (c) heavy smokers who did not chew tobacco or take snuff.

Age	Non-Users	Moderate Smokers	Heavy Smokers
30	8.18	7.86	16.89
35	8.78	9.63	21.27
40	10.01	11.89	23.91
45	12.04	14.80	25.69
50	15.16	18.61	27.49
55	19.82	23.67	30.09
60	26.73	30.49	34.29
65	36.88	39.83	41.20
70	51.69	52.84	52.72
75	73.02	71.28	72.33
80	103.22	97.95	100.44
85	142.78	136.50	139.48
90	197.49	190.23	193.68
95	273.2	265.1	268.9

"The net result is obvious. In this group of nearly 7,000 men, the smoking of tobacco was associated definitely with an impairment of life duration and the amount or degree of this impairment increased as the habitual amount of smoking increased. The contrast between the life tables relative to the implied effect upon longevity of moderate smoking on the one hand and the moderate use of alcoholic beverages on the other hand is very striking. The moderate smokers in this material are definitely shorter lived than the total abstainers from tobacco; the moderate drinkers are not significantly worse or better off in respect of

longevity than the total abstainers from alcohol. Heavy indulgence in either tobacco or alcohol is associated with a very poor life table, but the life table for heavy smokers is definitely worse than that for heavy drinkers."

Other Scientific Evidence

IN 1927 the present editor of *IN FACT*, then representing the Chicago Tribune in Berlin, went to Prof. Dr. Johann Plesch, head of the medical school of the University of Berlin, for treatment of malaria. Dr. Plesch suggested cutting down on tobacco. He himself was not an anti-nicotine fanatic, but he was an authority; he had written a heavy tome on the subject. He named arsenic, prussic acid, other deadly poisons as present in tobacco, and laid down this law: inasmuch as all tobaccos contain poisons, the continued use of certain kinds of cigarettes is dangerous. To escape danger to one's health, the tobacco user must continually change the kind of tobacco he uses, so that the minute amounts of poisons they contain may not affect him. This does not mean switching from Camels to Old Golds, from Chesterfields to Luckies, as these contain exactly the same tobaccos and the same poisons; it means switching from American tobacco to Turkish or to Greek or South African.

This story was sent to the Chicago Tribune and its newspaper syndicate, but if any paper in America used it, it escaped the eye of the clipping bureaus.

Doctors still argue whether or not smoking is a cause of heart disease. Dr. Frederick Arthur Willius of the Mayo Clinic says it is. With two assistants he studied several thousand cases and concluded that there was three times as much heart disease among 569 smokers aged 40 to 59 as among that many non-smokers.

Dr. Edwin E. Barksdale warns people allergic to arsenic to stop smoking. Farmers spray tobacco plants with arsenate of lead to kill horn worms and apparently there is no way to remove the poison from the leaves.

Radio Also Suppresses

SOME years ago Lucky Strike's slogan was "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet," an appeal to women who wanted to reduce. Authorized by the New York medical association, Dr. Benjamin Jablons prepared a speech in which appeared the lines: "Excessive use of tobacco to kill the appetite is a double-edged sword, for nicotine poisoning and starvation both leave dire results in their train." This statement was censored by the radio stations and press.

How to Save Your Life

MEDICAL authorities differ as to what constitutes heavy, medium and light smoking. Readers should consult their doctors. It is now scientifically established that smoking involves taking into the system not only nicotine and arsenic, but ammonia, pyridine and pyridine derivatives, cyanides and sulpho-cyanides. One authority holds that "it is not the nicotine . . . but something much more subtle or poisonous that causes the unfortunate results. Whatever it is, and this is as yet unknown, it is contained in the protein which results from the burning of the cigarettes." (Commonweal April 9 1937.)

Most doctors believe that 40 cigarettes a day mean heavy smoking, but the most important disclosure by Dr. Pearl was that even light smoking shortens life.

gone up 23% (British Labor Research, Nov 1940). To Kennedy any wage rise, however insignificant, is infuriating.

Bevin, according to Kennedy, will not refrain indefinitely from "monkeying with the worker's pennies":

"Here is the political rub, for it means explaining to the broad mass of the people the need for curtailing expenditures just at a time—often the first in many years—when they have a little extra margin in reserve. . . . According to a usually reliable source the Minister of Labor, Mr. Bevin, has felt that the workers were entitled to a 4 or 6 months period to be free to do what they wished with their new or extra war earnings. The time is now shortly approaching, however, when the difficult and unpalatable job of the Churchill-Labor Government must be to tell the workers that there is no way of avoiding serious inflation except through the wage earners being prepared to cut expenditures and to consume less. With open wage controls 'political poison,' this means in practice the adoption of some sort of direct levy on virtually all incomes or some form of compulsory deferred savings—both accompanied by reliefs, such as family allowances to avoid excessive hardships—or a very much wider extension of rationing and supply prohibitions; possibly a combination of all of these methods."

Kennedy's views on inflation are another indication of a Wall Street training. High prices are not caused by high wages but by a condition of real or artificial scarcity. Inflation is likely in wartime because no belligerent ever has enough munitions and industry can name its own price.

Man After Kennedy's Heart

"Mr. Bevin's accession," says Kennedy, "brought about an immediate improvement in the entire set-up for mobilizing British labor for the war effort."

"Mr. Bevin's two tasks of getting more out of existing war workers and bringing in more workers to expand their efforts have been made much easier because of his trade union associations. It is probably his inside knowledge of labor that makes him inclined to use wage policy as a bait rather than as a brake. One of his close associates recently stated, in confidence to the writer, that Mr. Bevin has a full realization of the inflationary implications of his current wage policy. He feels, it is claimed, that to obtain the maximum output and free co-operation from labor requires that a transition period of bigger pay envelopes be temporarily tolerated; this policy, however, to be halted in time to prevent successive wage-price rises spiraling into a dangerous inflationary flight. Should this really reflect Mr. Bevin's viewpoint, it portrays a deep understanding of labor psychology and also considerable optimism that the brake can be applied at just the right moment with sufficient speed and force."

This hard-headed judgment is interesting because Bevin is pointed out by American friends of Britain to prove that Britain is really a liberal democracy. It is also interesting because of the similarity between Bevin and Sidney Hillman, who is in the same proportion to the National Defense Commission (one to seven) that Bevin is to the British War Cabinet. Many members of organized labor in the U S feel that Hillman's function is "not to represent labor but to manage it" (which Grosvenor Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense in the last war, said of Hugh Frayne, labor member of the War Industries Board). Last week the *NY Journal of Commerce* said of Hillman:

"The key labor post apparently was created as a means of placating labor criticism that it lacked an adequate voice in the country's rearmament and to assure labor support for the program. It was created also to smooth the way for more intense industrial activity in which labor may have to forego for the time being some of its normal prerogatives. Mr. Hillman's chief tasks will be to 1) prevent strikes, chiefly by conciliation, 2) use his good offices to prevent excessive wage demands, and 3) seek to remove obstacles erected by organized labor against the seven-day week."

Bevin Cracks Down

Cables from England bear out most of Kennedy's predictions. The "four to six months period" Kennedy mentions is now over, and Bevin has stopped giving the sort of speeches he gave six months ago, when he said: "The task of rebuilding the world has to be done by the working class." Now he speaks vaguely of taking strong steps against unions: "I should be very reluctant to supersede the authority of the organized employees and unions, but if some people won't honor their agreements or refuse to recognize their own leaders, the State will have to exert its own authority. But if we are driven to imitate any part of the Nazi regime in the name of greater efficiency, it is going to be difficult to cut it out afterwards."

In Parliament Bevin has told Tories who advocated compulsion against labor that they don't understand "the psychology of the British worker." Bevin says his aim is to be a "leader," not a "dictator."

People's Convention

Workers in Britain have not been complacent in the face of the movement towards fascism, which is concealed from Americans by British censorship. A British People's Convention has been called by union officials, Laborites, Socialists, Communists and such English notables as Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, D. N. Pritt and the Dean of Canterbury, and will meet in Manchester Jan 11. It has been rebaited in the British press and attacked in the House of Commons, which was the same treatment given the Chicago meeting last September of the

American Peace Mobilization (IN FACT, No. 10). Herbert Morrison, Home Security Minister, has "reserved the right" to crack down on it.

The reason for one of the Convention's demands, for adequate air-raid shelters, is touched on in Kennedy's report:

"The multiplicity of local authorities, together with the lack of any central control empowered to act immediately and to direct an adequate program of shelters, factory warnings, feeding, housing and transportation of workers in dangerous areas and of evacuating and properly caring for their families has in the past weeks resulted in a situation which threatened to hamper output for the war effort to a serious degree. Parliamentary and press clamor and the very visible results of the failure to prepare for intensified air attacks have now led to the initiation of the most urgent steps. The necessary organizational effort, relief and protective measures, however, are only beginning to be put into effect upon the scale required, and the steps taken are at best but partial substitutes for the deep shelters which would have been the most satisfactory answer to the continuous nightly air raids. The provision of anywhere near the necessary number of deep shelters would, however, divert too much material and labor from the armament front, and, in any event, they could not be prepared in time for urgent needs of the immediate future."

Kennedy's "Anti-War" Position

Since Kennedy's return to the U S he has joined forces with business men identified with the America First and No-Foreign-War committees, who believe that the interests of U S business will be best served by a collapse of the British Empire. The reasons for this stand are explained in his report:

"Whatever the effects of the war may be upon the share-out of the nation's wealth, Britain at the end of a successful conflict seems likely to have a well-disciplined labor force with a large skilled reserve and a trade union movement trained in the stern realities of economics and actively participating in government. With an industrial plant in which much of the waste, much of the antiquated procedures and much excess baggage will be sloughed off, British labor may well be in a position to give any overseas competitors a run for their money."

Ambassador Kennedy, Fascist

President Roosevelt admitted to representatives of the Youth Congress (IN FACT, No. 4) that he had made a mistake in his policy regarding Spain, which permitted the Fascists to kill one of the really true democracies of our time.

FDR's actions were based on advice of the native fascists in our State Department, who in turn were advised by Ambassadors Kennedy in London and Bullitt in Paris. Numerous other American diplomats reported the truth about Spain, which was disregarded.

Just as Lord Lothian and Lord Halifax were largely responsible for British aid to Franco, so Kennedy was largely responsible for the American policy which helped assassinate the Spanish republic.

Kennedy Exposed as Appeaser

Even before the war broke out Kennedy was known as an intimate of the Cliveden Set, a politician who played the game of appeasing Hitler. Said The Week (fearless British newsletter, now banned for America):

"Mr. Kennedy (is) well known . . . as an appeaser of the first water. He was the principal apologist for Mr. Chamberlain in Washington, and at the same time was known to be informing Mr. Chamberlain that in reality American opinion—serious American opinion—so far from being hostile to Munichism, was really supporting it. . . .

"Mr. Kennedy, whose relations with certain representatives of General Franco were common knowledge, played a particularly important part in the politics of non-intervention, and was actively engaged in supporting from his strategically very strong position the policy which resulted in the great break-through of the Axis in Spain. . . .

"He has . . . gone to the length of informing members of the British Government that they 'need not worry' about anything that Mr. Roosevelt may say for the reason that

"(1) 'It will be my friends that are in the White House in 1940.'

"(2) 'Roosevelt is run by the Jews and all the anti-fascist sentiment in the U S is really created by the Jews, who control the press.'

" . . . There have in fact been several occasions . . . on which the opinions of the American Ambassador have been not merely quoted but decisively used at British cabinet meetings, when the suggestion has been made that the continued signs of appeasement, and above all the Federation of British Industries agreement with the German Government, are producing a disastrous effect upon the other side of the Atlantic." (The Week May 17, 1939.)

Kennedy boasted to Walter Winchell that he introduced Lindbergh to Chamberlain, and Lindbergh scared the old gentleman out of his wits with his talk of the invincibility of the Nazi air force. Chamberlain stepped into an airplane for the first time a few weeks later, and flew to Berchtesgaden.

Lindbergh was accused of being in league with the Clivedeners. He denied it; Lady Astor denied it; Lord Lothian issued a statement saying that the Cliveden Set was an invention of the Reds; the Astors proved by the calendar that the day Lindbergh was supposed to be at Cliveden the house was shut.

This was a technicality. Lindbergh dined with the Clivedeners in London. The term Cliveden Set refers to all the British politicians, newspaper lords, and business men who favored Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, profits rather than human rights. Lindbergh moved in this set, and influenced the Cliveden mind.

In America Kennedy has held big jobs. He was head of the SEC but kept on good terms with his friends in Wall Street. He was chairman of the Maritime Commission, handed out great subsidies to shipowners and advocated martial law for maritime labor. The CIO Maritime Committee branded Kennedy as an enemy of labor.

Journalistic Bombshell

WHEN the Town Meeting of the Air announced a debate, "Do We Have a Free Press?" Jan 16 1939 the present editor of IN FACT sent to Secretary of the Interior Ickes documentary evidence proving that we do not have a free press. In the debate Mr. Ickes easily bested Frank Gannett, chain newspaper owner. During the question period someone asked for examples of news suppression and Mr. Ickes mentioned some casually, adding, "I understand that at Johns Hopkins University there is a very sensational finding resulting from the study of the effect of cigaret smoking that has not appeared, so far as I know, in any newspaper in the United States. I wonder if that is because the tobacco companies are such large advertisers."

The statement was correct. Research had proved that although the AP, UP and INS had sent the story to every paper in America, although New York science reporters were present and although Science Service had sent an advance account to numerous big papers, 98% of the big city press, the press which takes the cigaret advertising, suppressed the story—perhaps even 99 44/100.

But because Mr. Ickes had said "in any newspaper" the same press which had suppressed the story, threw a journalistic bombshell. It attacked and smeared Mr. Ickes, it lied outright and printed half-lies which are harder to nail, it distorted and faked the news, published untrue editorials, and presented to America the spectacle of as corrupt a press as that usually charged to Fascist nations.

Documentation

THE tobacco story, to be exact, appeared in some country papers, one or two big city papers. Here is what happened in the great free press metropolis of New York:

Herald Tribune	totally suppressed
Sun	" "
News	" "
Mirror	" "
Post	" "
Journal-American	" "
World-Telegram	carried few lines
Times	" " "

The World-Telegram and the Times carried a $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ column story respectively, dealing first with the effect on long life of hard work and alcohol, then, at the end of the story, tobacco. Here is all the Times had to say on page 19, col. 1, bottom:

"Professor Pearl also presented the 'first life tables ever constituted' to show relation between tobacco and longevity. The tables showed, he said, 'that smoking is associated with a definite impairment of longevity.'

"This impairment, he added, is proportional to the habitual amount of tobacco usage in smoking, being great for the heavy smokers and less for moderate smokers. But even in the case of the moderate smoker, he said, the impairment in longevity is 'sufficient to be measurable and significant.'"

The tables had been seen by the press. The leading authority in America, if not in the world, had made a great discovery and presented the first scientific study in a controversial matter in which some 50,000,000 Americans consuming 200,000,000,000 cigaretts were interested, and 75% of the New York press suppressed the story, 25% half-suppressed it, 100% of the press manhandled it.

[Editor's Note: The tobacco story will be concluded in next issue.]

1/4 million circulation

AS A WEEKLY BY JANUARY, 1942

The job is big . . . but not bigger than America. It can be done. By you . . . me . . . by 100,000 In Fact readers. By the millions who want a free press.

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The job is big . . . but it can be done.

Here's How

On March 10th, when we first appear as a weekly, we expect to have a minimum of 35,000 new subscribers, which will bring the total up to 130,000. Nearly everyone will subscribe if In Fact is brought to his attention. Every friend . . . everyone you know, should be reading In Fact.

In Fact's special offer to you, good until March 1st only: send us at one time, 15 one-year subscriptions (new readers only) at 50 cents, or 30 special introductory offer subscriptions (20 issues) at 25 cents, and we will mail you FREE an autographed copy of the regular \$2.75 edition of FREEDOM OF THE PRESS by George Seldes. But remember . . . this offer is good only if the 15 or 30 subscriptions are sent in at one time.

Here's How

Start a chain letter. Send us a postal card for the In Fact mailing "pack." We'll send you three sample copies of In Fact and three copies of the George Seldes statement. Mail one of each to three friends plus a personal letter urging them to subscribe to In Fact and suggesting they continue the chain letter. If one out of every ten subscribers will cooperate, In Fact can reach 30,000 potential subscribers every month.

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1. Place two quarters or five dimes between two pieces of light cardboard and hemstitch together. This is effective but a plain stitch will do as well. Or you may use glue or adhesive tape to hold the two pieces of cardboard together.

2. We would like to send you a coin card, but it's too expensive. If you have one lying round from the bank or telephone company, use it.

3. Make out a money order.

4. If you're fortunate enough to have a checking account (with a balance) send us a check.

5. Wrap five dimes or two quarters in folds of newspapers (if you still read them).

6. Get another person to subscribe for a year and send the subscription—plus your renewal and one dollar.

7. Get three people to subscribe for a year and send their subscriptions—plus two dollars.

8. Don't place coin in sterilized cotton, cigarette paper, cigarette tobacco pouches or cigar boxes. Simply wrap the coin in heavy wrapping paper. It's much better.

If none of the above methods suits your personality, use one of your own creation. But—renew your subscription NOW.

In Fact, Inc.
Chatham-Phoenix Building
Long Island City, N. Y.

Enclosed you will find 50 cents for a one-year renewal to IN FACT. It is understood that my subscription will continue for one year after the expiration of my present one.

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

Expiration date [The expiration date is found on the line above your name on the front page.]

Name

Address

City

State

Special introductory offer (20) issues for 25 cents